

Section 5. Nature in Dancing.

Costumes can be copied from colours in nature.

e.g. Colours of rainbow
" " butterflies
" " flowers.

Dances suitable for seasons:-

Spring:- dance of spring
fawn dance.
Greek dance of Spring.
pipes of pan.
spring dance.

(Mary Wood Folk Dance Book)

Leader should have:-

1. good health.
2. Common sense.
3. Attractive in appearance.
4. Be dependable.
5. proper training to carry out program.
6. interested in children.
7. Know something about interests of different age groups.
8. Spirit of adventure.
9. Be versatile & join in other camp activities.

Label the Trees and Flowers in the camp ground. Several methods. Temporary ones usually are printed on cardboard with India ink and made water proof with white shellac. ^{Permanent} printed ones are printed on wood or metal. Shapes may be cut into the shapes of the trees or flowers.

Label woods around camp:

Label the wood found in household things around camp. Identify wood in wood pile noting that soft wood burns quickly & is for kindling while hard wood is for coals. Place notes in camp grounds telling use of wood commercially.

Nature Poetry should be used whenever possible. A P. poem might be read as grace, at end of campfires, etc. Read them to children and encourage them to make collections.

Decorate the Tables:- Keeping camp tables decorated and changing flowers a good project for nature groups. Native students familiar with wild flowers... no rare ones picked. Flowers in centerpiece should be labeled so campers at table can learn the names. Attractive place cards can be made by using natural materials.

A Nature plot.

A way to introduce nature is to mark off a small plot of ground and identify all plants growing there. Either for individual study or for group working together. Good because it limits field of nature to few sq. ft & keeps child from becoming bewildered & discouraged. Should be 3 or 4 species of trees, $\frac{1}{2}$ flowers, a few ferns, etc. Gives child experience to identifying in several fields of nature & enables him to decide which is most interesting for him.

The plot also offers adventures in animal life. By turning over a stone a new insect may be found. Record might be kept of butterflies & other insects that visit during the camp period.

Birds may build nest low enough for study. If near a lake or stream aquatic life may be discovered.

Children could separate the aquatic plants from the land plants & study their contrasting characteristics. Road or trail often changes its vegetation. A plot half in the woods & half in the meadow makes interesting study for difference in plants.

Outdoor Museum offers a substitute for a nature trail to campers that are looking for something new. A sheltered spot, attractive entrance, space enough to eliminate crowding the exhibits, room for children to play. Everything labeled so person can go in alone & know what it all about.

Always use suggestions of children.
All campers can help whether in native group or not. Those interested in art can paint posters, etc.

A Bird Cafeteria.

Place a board between 2 trees about 6' from ground & put crumbs, grain, berries, etc. on it. Dish of water. Bird menu would be attractive. Keep records of birds that visit.

Medicine Chest.

In orange crate with shelf & cover front with door. Paint "Medicine Chest" on front and fill with medicinal plants found near. Boneset, sassafras, witch hazel, Alder, etc. should be found. Perhaps some minerals as lead which is used for making adhesive & iron for iodine. Herbs can be displayed in various ways. — a small bottle of medicine and plant just back of it, or press plant, mount it on cardboard & cover with cellophane.

Woodland Pantry

Build like I. Gather edible plants & herbs & place on shelves. Well labeled, with name, use and any other info. Things little used placed on top. Perishable in middle, dried herbs underneath. If berries or other perishable plants are used, be sure to change them often so they will not attract insects.

A Fernery is made by transplanting ferns found in neighbourhood in one corner of museum, preferably near a stream. Dig ferns carefully, roots covered with earth & replant quickly. Paths of stones should lead thro' fernery so visitors will not step on ferns. Each species labeled with name, its habitat, range, etc. Poems about ferns painted on earlboard in India Ink & shellacked.

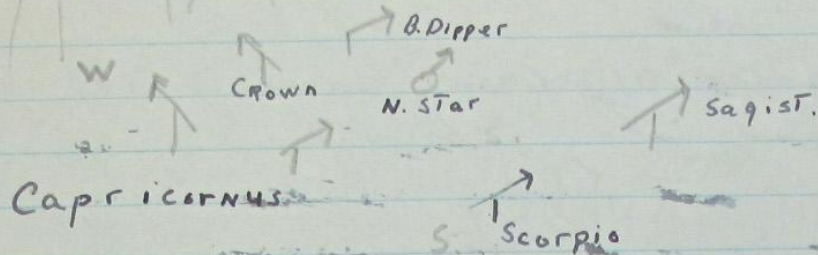
Zoo. Draw pictures of animals found near camp on box found in its natural setting. Cover with shellac so it will be waterproof. Inside of box painted to show natural setting of animal, i.e. frog near water. Food eaten with samples may be added. A list of enemies can be put outside. Have posters telling how to handle different animals, use, games, laws.

Divide students into groups of 2 or 3 & assign 1 bird to each. Ask each to find all info about that bird. Kind of nest, drawing of bird, samples of food, etc. Select only birds in neighbourhood.

Star Cycle.

Small clearing for star gazing at nite. Cut brush & keep grass short so kids can sit on ground. Circle can be made into chart to represent the sky. Have arrows to point to constellation represented. Arrows will have to be changed according to year, etc.

Star Circle.



Wood Pile:

Soft wood burns quickly, thus cut into small pieces. Hard wood cut into large .. as it will burn for several hrs. Two wood-piles would be interesting in a museum, one of hard wood and one of soft, with a label to each piece. ~~But~~ Besides giving the name, other information as use, ranges, and habitat might be used.

Hard Hickory, walnut, apple, chestnut, oak.

Soft. Spruce, Pine, aspen, poplar.

Collecting for Winter:

Father collections which may be dried or preserved and used for ornaments, bird feeding stations, winter gardens, etc.

Pine cones used with pipe cleaners can be used for place cards, etc.

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Large pine cones make good bird feeding stations by turning them upside down & pouring in melted suet in which seeds & grain have been stirred. When it hardens, hang the cones on trees & shrubs in your yard.

Painted or gilded cones make fine Christmas tree decorations.

Shells:

Large shells may be used as dishes for winter bulbs or gardens. Small ones make pretty ornaments if colored. Can be used as paint dishes. Larger ones for individual bake dishes & appropriate for serving sea food.

Dried Seed Pods as poppy, milkweed, honey locust furnish large pods which can be painted and strung for decorations.

Nature Hikes:

For a nature hike a definite program should be made before starting. The best time to go is during a cool part of the day. In the evening is a pleasant time.

Section 2. Nature in Handcraft.

Nature note books.

Every nature student should have a notebook for observation, mount clippings and photographs, record nature poems, etc. If the book is made attractive it urges new materials to be mounted.

Three-ply wood makes the best cover. Bass wood may be used. 3" x 4" is a convenient size to fit into a pocket. Cover of a material that will not bend, as cardboard or cork, in order to carry loose leaves.

39. For an index, diagrams of the various specimens articles found in the nature book could be used to add originality.

A Pinhole Telescope.

To make a pinhole telescope get a pasteboard tube about $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in dia. x 5" or 6" l. A paper tube for mailing papers is just the thing. Cut a disk or circular piece of cardboard large enough to fit the tube & push a pin point thru center to make a small, clean hole. Next, glue cardboard disk in the tube $\frac{1}{2}$ " from 1 end.

The disk must be glued in the tube so that no light can leak around the edge. This it doesn't magnify size of obj. that is seen it aids naked eye 'cause it blocks out everything surrounding it.

Spatter Prints:

Spatter prints are made by pinning a leaf or a plant to whatever is to be used for a background & spattering the surface around with ink or enamel. Dye is used for muslin or other cloth materials. A quick way to do this is to spatter the background by means of a flit gun. Pin flowers or leaves to background, spray with gun, keeping spray uniform.

Crayon Leaf Prints

Place leaf on table with vein side up & cover with piece of typewriting paper. Rub over surface with green crayon & exact picture of leaf will appear on paper. Crayon prints are probably best for keeping records of leaves as they show all their veins & indentations. Such prints make effective decorations.

Nature in Recreation.

Nature in camping.

Nature should fill one of the most imp. parts of the camp program because the child finds everything growing in its natural setting. Nature has a natural right to be at camp there.

Make your camp nature conscious.

A good method is to build a nature means where it is hoped all campers will come to see displays & be inspired with desire to find out more about nature.

Lobbies are good places to have nature display as camper pass there frequently. Attractive display can be placed over fire places, window sills, etc. It is imp. to keep specimens fresh & change the water often in the aquarium. In order to make camp nature conscious the program should include all campers not just nature students.

A Bulletin Board, hung in a spot where campers congregate is a good way. Important to have display changed often & always is more int. when living plants are included instead of printed matter. Background made of soft wood or soft material into which thumb tacks can be pushed. Small shelves are good on which rock specimens etc are placed. Test tubes can be used for flowers.